ditione Keralense. Holotypus et isotypus *Sebastine* 22312 B in herbario Centrali Nationali ad Calcuttam (CAL) et isotypi *Sebastine* 22312 C-F in herbario regionis australis Bot. Surv. India ad Coimbatore (MH) positi sunt.

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NEW RECORDS OF PLANTS FROM SOUTH INDIA—IV*

ROSACEAE

Prunus jenkinsii Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 2: 317. 1878.

A medium-sized evergreen tree. Leaves glabrous, lanceolate or oblong lanceolate, caudate acuminate, cuneate or acute at base, serrate, serrations glandular tipped; petiole eglandular; stipules linear lanceolate, caducous. Racemes axillary; flowers white. Drupe ca. 2.3 cm long, ovoid, obovoid or subglobose.

This differs from *Prunus persica* Benth. & Hook. f. reported by Gamble in the Flora of Madras Presidency, mainly in having pedicelled flowers.

Andhra Pradesh: Visakhapatnam Dt., Limmaguda Hill near Araku village (900 m), 4-1-1970, *Subbarao* 32894 (MH), common.

Distribution: Assam.

COMPOSITAE

Enhydra fluctuans Lour. Fl. Coch. 511. 1790.

Marshy herb, glabrous or pubescent; stems prostrate, elongate, rooting at the nodes. Leaves opposite, sessile, punctate beneath. Heads white, sessile, terminal and axillary, heterogamous; ray florets ♀, fertile; disc florets ⚥, fertile or inner ones sterile. Involucral bracts 4, in opposite pairs, foliaceous. Cypsella oblong, enclosed in the rigid pales; pappus 0.

The genus *Enhydra* Lour. is not reported from South India. It is nearer to the genus *Siegesbeckia* Linn. but differentiated as follows:

Outer involucral bracts 4, eglandular; marshy plants	...	*Enhydra*
Outer involucral bracts 5, glandular, viscid; non-marshy plants	...	*Siegesbeckia*

Andhra Pradesh: Visakhapatnam Dt., Kilagada (825 m), 7-1-1970, *Subbarao* 33308, common.

Distribution: Bihar, Bengal, Assam, Bangladesh, Lower Burma, Sumatra, Malaya and China.

CONVOLVULACEAE

Argyreia roxburghii Chois. var. **ampla** C. B. Cl. in Hook. f. Fl. Brit. Ind. 4: 185. 1883.

A velvety climber. Leaves broader than long, round, mostly obtuse, cordate, entire, softly velvety on both sides. Flowers in axillary lax subcapitate cymes, sometimes subsolitary, large, purple, funnel shaped; peduncles longer than petioles; one or more of the outer bracts leaf like and petioled. Fruit succulent, orange, depressed-globose.

This is nearer to *Argyreia speciosa* Sweet, reported by Gamble in the Flora of Madras Presidency but can be distinguished as follows:

Leaves glabrous above, silvery tomentose beneath; corolla white woolly externally; none of the bracts foliaceous	...	*A. speciosa*
Leaves velvety on both sides; corolla sparsely hairy; at least one of the bracts foliaceous and petioled	...	*A. roxburghii* var. *ampla*

Andhra Pradesh: Visakhapatnam Dt., Cherukonda (1400 m), 29-8-1966, *Subbarao* 28185 (MH), rare.

Distribution: Nepal, Sikkim, Assam and North Bengal.

ARACEAE

Rhaphidophora decursiva (Roxb.) Schott in Bonpland. 5: 45. 1857.

A lofty climber. Leaves many ascending, coria-

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*Part I was published in *Bull. bot. Surv. Ind.* 9 ; 186-189. 1967. Part II was published in *Ind. For.* 94 : 682-685. 1968.

ceous, oblong, acute, sub-cordate, green above and paler below but not glaucous, sub-equally pinnatisect nearly to the midrib; lacinia upto 15, falcate, acuminate; petiole stout, more or less sheathed below and geniculate above, slightly channeled on the upper surface but not winged. Spathe fleshy ovate-oblong, acuminate, yellow, sub-cylindrically cymbiform, beaked; spadix sessile, cylindrical, obtuse, almost green. Pistils hexagono-prismatic; syle ca. 1 mm long; stigma raised on the conical top of ovary, yellow. Fruit orange with ash grey top.

This plant is not reported from South India. Engler and Krause (l.c.) cited Rampa Hills of Andhra Pradesh as a place of occurrence basing on a specimen of Gamble (Gamble 15946). But according to C. E. C. Fischer (Kew Bull. 1931: 259. 1931) this specimen of Gamble is *Rhaphidophora pertusa* Schott. *R. decursiva* Schott is differentiated from *R. pertusa* Schott by having lacinia cut to the midrib, ovaries not being truncate and stigmas raised on the conical top of ovary.

ANDHRA PRADESH: Visakhapatnam Dt., Galiconda (1200 m), 16-5-1964, *Subbarao* 19646 (MH), common; Chintapalli (1100 m), 1-9-1966, *Subbarao* 28242 (MH), common.

Distribution: Tropical Himalayas, Sikkim, Darjeeling, Assam, Lushai Hills, Khasia mountains, Chittagong, Burma and Yunnan.

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A REPORT ON THE OCCURRENCE OF *HYDROBRYUM GRIFFITHII* (WALL.) TULASNE (PODOSTEMACEAE) IN GARHWAL HIMALAYA

Hydrobryum griffithii is known to occur in N. Assam, Khasia, Manipur, N. Thailand and Tonkin. The Japanese Expedition of 1963 found it in two localities in eastern Nepal and recorded it as an interesting addition to the flora of East Nepal (Hara, 1966). Earlier, Williams (1953), in his account of the British Expedition to western Nepal, had recorded it in the Jumla area and stated that this species had not been, till then, found so far westward in the Himalaya. This note now records the occurrence of this interesting podostemaceous species further west in Garhwal Himalaya. It was found growing luxuriantly, in a fast flowing stream, attached to rocks, in the Nigoli Valley near Jakhmolla, south of Tungnath, at an altitude of 2150 m. Patches of this species were found occurring all along the length of a few kilometers in the Nigoli River. The present discovery marks the westernmost locality, so far known for the species, in the Himalaya.

Hydrobryum griffithii (Wall.) Tulasne in Ann. Sc. Nat. ser. 3, 11: 104, 1849; Hook. f. in Fl. Brit. Ind. 5: 64, 1890. *Podostemon griffithii* Wall. ex Griffith in Asiat. Res. 19: 105, t. 17, 1836.

On wet rocks in Nigoli River, Nigoli Valley, south of Tungnath (79°15′ E. 30°30′ N.) in Chamoli Dist. N. Garhwal, U.P. 20 Oct. 1970 (in Fls. & Frs.), *B. D. Naithani* 42232 (BSD).

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